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Tonsils, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of
Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal
Supporters combined), Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Ap-
plications for Deformities. (A female attended office.)

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers for
half the usual price.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES.
Celebrated for simplicity, durability, and efficiency for family
and manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted. Office, 110 Broadway.
BARRY'S TRICHOPOREUS is the best and cheapest
remedy for Dandruff, Itching, Scalding, Ringworm,
and all itching humors. Sold by Druggists.

WM. TILMAN OF SCHONER'S S. J. WARING,
AND CO.—Photographers of William Tilman for sale at
wholesale only, by Theodore S. Co., No. 126 Broadway, N. Y.

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and Indestructible. Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st.
Sold and applied at Batchelor's Hair Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-
tion, but as a guarantee for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE
TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Tribune's War Maps.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.
We shall issue this afternoon an EXTRA TRIBUNE,
containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE
since the commencement of the War. It will
also contain a list of the killed and wounded in the late
battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three
dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has
been commenced by the Southern Disunionists
and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock
every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING
TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all
quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE
TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and
boys at the usual price—3 cents.

JUST ONE.

An individual's grief or wrongs may be of little ac-
count to others; but when the gravest public interests
are imperiled through personal attacks and the coarsest
imputations of base motives, the assailed, however
humble, owes duties to others which cannot be disre-
garded. I propose here to refute months of persistent
and unprovoked defamation by the statement of a few
facts.

I am charged with having opposed the selection of
Gov. Seymour for a place in President Lincoln's Cab-
inet. This is utterly, absolutely false, the President
himself being my witness. I might call many others,
but one can be sufficient.

I am charged with what is called "opposing the
Administration" because of that selection, and rati-
onous paragraphs which have from time to time appeared
in THE TRIBUNE are quoted to sustain this imputation.
The simple fact that no one of these paragraphs was
either written or in any way suggested or prompted by
me, suffices for that charge. It is true—I have no de-
sire to conceal or belittle it—that my ideas as to the
general conduct of the War for the Union are those
repeatedly expressed by myself and others through
THE TRIBUNE, and of course are not those on which
the conduct of that war has been based. It is true
that I hold and have argued that this war cannot, must
not, be a long one—that it must be prosecuted with the
utmost energy, promptness and vigor, or it will prove
a failure—that every possible ally of the Secession shall
be defeated within a day's march of Washington, and
the suppression of the revolt more difficult if not
impossible. It is true that I think a Government
that begins the work of putting down a rebellion by
forming "camps of instruction," or anything of that
sort, is likely to make a very long job of it. It is true
that I think our obvious policy, under the circumstances
would have been to be vigorous and energetic
toward foreign powers, but to be moderate and ready
in our dealings with rebel rebels, and it seems to me
that the opposite course has been taken. But the
warfare "Forward to Richmond!" is no mine, nor
anything of the kind. I wish to evade responsibility,
but to deny a personal opinion. As with regard to
the late article urging a change in the Cabinet.
While I know that some of the best material
in the country entered into the composition of this
Cabinet, I feel that change might be made therein
with advantage to the public service. Yet I did not
write, and I did not intend to have published the
article calling for a change of Cabinet, which only ap-
peared through a "misapprehension." I shrink from
putting it in print because any good effect it might
have was likely to be neutralized by the very course
which has been taken—that of assailing me as an un-
improved author.

I have no desire in the premises, but that what is
best for the country shall be done. If the public judge
that this great end—an energetic and successful pro-
secution of the War—will be more surely achieved by
retaining the Cabinet as it is, I acquiesce in that
decision. The end being secured, the means are to me
utterly indifferent.

I wish to be distinctly understood as not seeking to
be relieved from any responsibility for urging the re-
tention of the Union Grand Army into Virginia, though
the phrase "Forward to Richmond!" is not mine,
and I would have preferred not to utter it. I
thought that that Army, One Hundred Thousand strong,
might have been in the Rebel capital on or before
the 25th, while I felt that these were urgent reasons
why it should be there if possible. And now, if any
one imagines that I, or any one connected with THE
TRIBUNE, ever commented or imagined any such
strategy as the launching of barely Thirty Thousand
of the One Hundred Thousand Union Volunteers with-
in fifty miles of Washington on spurs. Ninety Thousand
Rebels enveloped in a labyrinth of strong intrench-
ments and unaccounted marked batteries, their
demonstration would be lost in my closed ear. But I
will not dwell on this. If I am needed as a sug-
gestion to all the military blunders of the last month, so
be it! Individuals may do this. The Nation may
live. If I can serve her best in that capacity, I do
not shrink from the ordeal.

Henceforth, I bar all criticism in these columns on
Army movements, past or future, unless somebody
should undertake to prove that Gen. Patterson is a
wise and brave commander. He seems to have none to
speak his praise; so if there is anything to be said in
his behalf, I will make an exception in his favor.
Other than this, the subject is closed and sealed. Cor-
respondents and reporters may state facts, but must
refrain from comments. I know that there is truth that
yet needs to be uttered on this subject, but this paper has
done its full share—all that it ought, and perhaps more
than it could afford to do—and henceforth stands back for
others. Only I beg it to be understood—once for all—
that I do not hold the Union Army directly at hand
as being against all the rebel forces that could be con-
centrated—more than double their number—on ground
especially chosen and strongly fortified by the traitors.
THE TRIBUNE does not approve, and should not, be
held responsible for such madness. Say what you will
of the past, but remember this for the future, though
we keep silence.

Henceforth, it shall be THE TRIBUNE'S sole vocation
to rouse and animate the American People for the ter-
rible ordeal which has befallen them. The Great Re-
public is eminently the most cherished of every
loyal heart and hand. We have tried to serve her by ex-
posing blunders and around her; henceforth, to

it ours to strengthen, in all possible ways, the hands
of those whose unenviable duty it is to pilot her through
them. If more good is thus to be done, let us not re-
gret that some truth must be withheld for a calmer
moment, and for less-troubled ears.

The journal which is made the conduit of the most
violent of these personal assaults on me, attributes the
course of THE TRIBUNE to resentment.

"Against those who have ever committed the inex-
plicable offense of thwarting Mr. Greeley's raging and
unrestrained thirst for office."

I think this justifies me in saying that there is no
office in the gift of the Government or of the People
which I either hope, wish, or expect, ever to hold. I
certainly shall not parade myself as declining places
that are not offered for my acceptance; but I am sure
the President has always known that I desired no office
at his hands; and this not through any violation of my
rule above stated, but through the report of mutual
and influential friends, whose various times volunteered
to ask me if I would take any place whatever under
the Government, and were uniformly and conclusively
assured that I would not.

Now let the wolves howl out! I do not believe they
can goad me into another personal notice of their rav-
ings.
JULY 24, 1861.
HORACE GREELEY.

The bill to pay the police organization of Bal-
timore by the United States authorities was
passed yesterday in the House. The debate on
the measure was sharp and excited. Mr. Rich-
ardson of Illinois taking a conspicuous part in
favor of the bill.

There was a passage of words in the House of
Representatives yesterday between Mr. Burnett
of Kentucky and Mr. Richardson of Illinois. The
former denied that he had labored to break up
the Democratic party at Charleston, as the latter
had charged. Mr. Richardson said that he was
responsible for his statement, and Mr. Burn-
ett declared that, for his part, he was also re-
sponsible for anything he might say. Mr. Vallan-
digham put in his word, adding to the excite-
ment, and Mr. Richardson, with much warmth,
repeated his assertion. This controversy then
subsided.

The gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, fresh from
the bloody and glorious though unfortunate battle
of Bull's Run, is coming home to-day, and is ex-
pected to reach our city at 9 o'clock. It will
be received as regiment never was before, though
the absence of its Colonel, a prisoner in the
rebel camp, and the death of its brave Lieu-
tenant-Colonel and so many of its brave men will
render the meeting one of mournful yet thrilling
interest.

The Eighth, it is said, also returns to-day.
It fought well at Bull's Run, though it was less
exposed and suffered much less than the Sixty-
ninth.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news of the war is this morning general
and fragmentary. Great vigor marks the De-
partment at Washington, and the new regiments
which are by the score offering their services to
the Government are rapidly accepted. A firm
determination is shown to weed the army of
incompetent Colonels, and an Examining Board
is to inquire into the qualifications of officers.
Those who are found wanting will be replaced
by better men. The stragglers from the various
regiments are coming back, and efforts are
making to learn with accuracy who are killed,
wounded or missing. Such lists as we have
been able to compile from the most trustworthy
sources are given in this morning's paper.

The enemy's pickets are supposed to be within
four miles of Fairfax Court House. The rumor
that the Rebels were retiring appears to have
been put forth without adequate foundation.

Each new dispatch from the seat of war brings
intelligence of atrocities committed by the Re-
bels, atrocities which would shame an army of
savages. They shelled and burned a building
used as a hospital for our troops; they murdered
the wounded by the roadside; they slaughtered
the prisoners they had captured; they pay no re-
gard to a flag of truce; in fine, there is no act
of meanness and cruelty which they do not seem
to take delight in committing.

Two gentlemen from Washington, who went
in search of the body of Col. Cameron of the
70th Regiment, and who were expected to return
with it on Tuesday night, have not been heard
from, and it is feared that they were captured.
From the Western Army we learn that Col.
Sigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments
for three years' service, their entire force
numbering over 8,000 men. Ben McCulloch is
still at Camp Walker, Ark., with 5,000 well-
armed troops. Gov. Jackson is near there with
10,000 poorly armed and imperfectly disciplined
men.

DISASTERS ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

Upon the receipt of the first exaggerated
reports of the retreat from Bull's Run, many
weak-backed and nervous individuals began to
cry out, that it was all over with us; that our
inferiority and the superiority of the rebels as
soldiers had been so fully established as to
render it expedient for us to be thinking as to
what terms we would make with the enemy.

Ever since the receipt of the corrected
accounts—by which it appears that the disgrace-
ful panic and flight, which constitute, so far as
we are concerned, the only alarming part of the
affair at Bull's Run, and were limited to a com-
paratively few frightened individuals, a large part
of them traitors and spectators, who, not content
with running away themselves, sought by their
false and scandalous reports, to involve the
whole army in the disgrace—ever since the
receipt of these corrected accounts, there still
remain those upon whom this first disaster casts a
shade of sadness and alarm, and who see in it a
malign omen as to our future success. For the
benefit of these doubting Thomases, we pro-
pose, by a brief retrospect of some occurrences
in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, to
show that panic, flight, disaster, and a certain
proportion of cowardice, are to be looked for in
all armies and all wars, and that they furnish no
presumption at all unfavorable to ultimate
success.

Even at the world-renowned battle of Bunker
Hill, every common soldier present at which in
the ranks of the United Colonies has been ex-
alted by a grateful posterity and an admiring
world to the rank of a mythical hero—even in
that famous battle, cowardice had its representa-
tives in the colonial ranks. The conduct of
several officers on that day was investigated by
court-martial, and one, at least, was cashiered
for cowardice—a precedent which, if all rumors
are true, ought to be followed out in the case of
the late flight or panic. An American historian
who, in his account of the battle of Bunker Hill,

saw fit to state the above fact, was very severely
hounded for so doing by certain patriotic critics,
as if he had cast a shadow over the glories of
the day. But history is written, or should be,
not so much to exalt the fathers as to instruct
the sons, and the above incident in the battle of
Bunker Hill may now, for that purpose, be put
to good use. Even the heroes of Bunker Hill, it
seems, had among them a portion of the same
leaven which worked so malignantly at Bull's Run.

About the whole early history of the Revolu-
tionary War is a series of disasters, interspersed
with a few splendid successes. One of these
last was the capture of Montreal and the occu-
pation of nearly the whole of Canada by the
forces under Montgomery and Arnold. But this
success was only short-lived. Sullivan, though
sent with large reinforcements, and aided by the
intrepid valor of Wayne, found it impossible to
hold the province against the superior force
which the opening of the Spring enabled the
British to throw into the St. Lawrence; and the
American army retreated out of Canada, in the
emphatic words of John Adams, "discouraged,
"defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased,"
"undisciplined, eaten up with vermin, no
"clothes, beds, blankets, nor medicines, and no
"victuals but salt pork and flour," and a scanty
supply of those.

The disastrous defeat at Brooklyn, three months
later, made a most alarming impression on Wash-
ington's army assembled for the defense of New-
York. When the van of the British crossed from
Long Island and landed at Kip's Bay, the troops
posted to guard that landing, panic-struck by the
late disaster, fled without firing a gun. Two
New-England brigades, brought up to support
them, seized with a like panic, ran away in the
most shameful manner, leaving Washington, who
had ridden up to view the ground, exposed to
capture within eighty paces of the enemy. Then
occurred a scene which we wonder that some
one of our numerous and gifted artists has not
made the subject of a picture. Greatly ex-
asperated at the dastardly conduct of the panic-
struck and flying troops, Washington dashed his
hat to the ground, exclaiming: "Are these the
"men with whom I am to defend America!"
His attendants turned his horse's head and hur-
ried him from the field. This occurrence will be
found described at length in the Memoirs of
Graydon, a Pennsylvania officer, who seems to have
been present at it. Yet the very next day these
same men stoutly repulsed the enemy, being
spurred up to do their duty by the example of Col.
Knowlton and other brave officers, who sacrificed
themselves in their eagerness to show the soldiers
how to fight. Afterward, in the disastrous re-
treat through the Jerseys, on the victorious day
of Trenton, these very regiments covered them-
selves with glory, and gained the right of stand-
ing by Washington and their country through
the worst extremes of defeat and danger.

So also upon the occasion of Burgoyne's in-
vasion of New-York, a year or two later. At first,
his approach spread everywhere terror and dis-
may. St. Clair fled from Ticonderoga in haste
and disorder, and the British, pursuing, captured
all his baggage and stores. Of three regiments
attacked at Hubbardston, one fled disgracefully,
leaving most of their officers to be taken prison-
ers. The other two, though they made a stout
resistance, were broken and dispersed, and a
large number of them captured. After a disas-
trous retreat, or rather flight, Schuyler collected
the troops of the Northern Army to the number
of five thousand men at Fort Edward on the
Hudson. But he could not make a stand even
there, and was obliged to continue his retreat to
the mouth of the Mohawk.

The loss of Ticonderoga with its numerous ar-
tillery, and the subsequent rapid disasters, came
like a thunderbolt on Congress and the Northern
States. "We shall never be able to defend a
"post," so wrote John Adams in a private let-
ter—he was at that time President of the Board
of War—would to Heaven our Board of War
had such a head! "We shall never be able to
"defend a post till we shoot a General." Dis-
asters, the unavoidable result of weakness, were
ascribed to the incapacity or cowardice of the
officers. Suggestions of treachery were even
whispered, and the prejudices of the New-Eng-
landers against Schuyler—for even the North
at that time was divided and distracted by bitter
sectional prejudices, of which now, fortunately,
hardly a trace remains—broke out with new vi-
olence. But all this disaster and confusion did
not prevent, within two or three months after,
the glorious days of Bennington and Bemis
Hights, and the total capture of all Burgoyne's
invading army.

Not to dwell any further upon the disasters of
the war of the Revolution, of which it would be
easy to multiply instances, let us now cast a cur-
sory glance at some of the occurrences of the
WAR OF 1812.

Let us note, by the way, a curious circum-
stance with respect to that war—a circumstance
eminently instructive as to the total change
which has taken place of late years in the objects,
ends, and aims of leading Southern politicians.
That war, as everybody knows, was precipi-
tantly a Southern measure, of which the great
object and leading end and aim, by which it was
also justified as an expedient undertaking, was
the conquest and annexation of Canada. That
attempt, had it been successful, would have
added so much to the strength and population of
the Free States as effectively to have curbed all
the slavish and pretensions of the last forty
years to govern the nation, and now, failing
that, to sectionalize and divide it. Nor is it un-
reasonable to suppose that such men as Clay,
Calhoun, Chiles, Lowndes, and Grundy, who urged
the conquest of Canada as the means within our
reach to punish the maritime aggressions of En-
gland, could have failed to foresee the inevitable
consequences of that enterprise had we succeeded
in it. They were patriots who sought the glory,
welfare and greatness of the united nation, not
the base and selfish aggrandizement of a section,
and a faction. Unfortunately, they failed to con-
quer Canada, but in the impulse which the war
gave to our domestic manufactures and to the
growth of our Navy, they aided greatly to create
the means which will now enable the nation to
put down speedily with a strong hand the in-
solent traitors who have fallen away so rapidly from
the spirit and example of their noble fathers
and, deserting the altars of republicanism, liberty
at which they worshiped, have hastened to
pass themselves, and are attempting to compel
our children to pass, through the fires of
the Moloch of Slavery.

The first efforts of land warfare in the War of
1812 were equally unsuccessful, due, as is now
universally admitted, to the incapacity of the
Government, and the want of spirit and enterprise

on the part of the General's command. Hull was
sent to Detroit with a very inadequate force,
under orders to invade and conquer Upper Can-
ada. Hull's troops were eager for action and
had Amherstburg—the post of the enemy nearest
to Detroit, and held by a weak garrison—
been attacked immediately, it might have been
taken; but, ignorant of the weakness of the en-
emy, though fully conscious of his own, and dis-
couraged by his isolation from means of an abor-
for he was two hundred miles distant from the
nearest frontier settlements, and five hundred
from any source of effective support; much was so
off in that respect than any of our present gen-
erals—Hull wished to fortify his camp, to get his
cannon mounted, to give time for the operation
of a formidable proclamation which he had
issued. While he was thus employed, the British
general, Proctor—for Proctor we might read
Johnston—arrived at Amherstburg, with re-in-
forcements, followed, first by General Brock and
then by Tecumseh, a noble Indian, any parallel
for whom we should seek in vain in the ranks
of our Rebels. Hull thereupon gave over the in-
vasion of Canada and retired to Detroit, where
he shortly after ingloriously surrendered to the
approaching British and Indians, whereby, not
only Detroit, but the whole peninsula of Michi-
gan, passed into the hands of the British.

Great was the astonishment and anger of
President and Cabinet—though they themselves,
by the inadequacy of the forces which they had
placed at Hull's disposal, were greatly to blame
for it—great the astonishment and anger of the
people at this mortifying termination of the first
attempt to conquer Canada. But, so far from
checking the ardor of the Western people, it
stimulated them to fresh exertions, and before
long a force was placed at the disposal of Gen.
Harrison, who succeeded to Hull's command, by
which, in the course of the next year, Michigan
was recovered, the Battle of the Thames was
fought, and Upper Canada temporarily occupied.

We might cite other incidents of this war,
including the conquest of Washington itself by
the enemy, the burning of the national capitol—
then, as now, in an unfinished condition—and
the coming together of Congress, the blackened
ruins of the capitol still smoldering, in the Patent
Office, the sole remaining public building hastily
and scantily fitted up for the reception of the
national legislature. Worse and more alarming
than all, we might picture the fierce contentions
and embittered spirit of party by which the na-
tional legislature was divided when thus assem-
bled in this hour of disaster to quarrel over the
past, and with specie payments suspended and
national credit at the lowest ebb, to provide
as well as they could for the future. We prefer
rather to quote a few extracts from Madison's
message sent to Congress at that meet-
ing, and which are not without a certain
applicability to the present moment. "Avail
"ing himself of fortuitous advantages, our
"enemy is aiming with his undivided force a
"deadly blow at our growing prosperity, per-
"haps at our national existence." "He has
"avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages
"of civilized warfare, and given earnest of it in
"the plunder and wanton destruction of private
"property." "He strikes with peculiar an-
"imosity at the progress of our navigation and
"our manufactures." "From such an adver-
"sary, hostility in its greatest force and worst
"forms may be looked for. The American
"people will face it with the undaunted spirit
"which in our Revolutionary struggle, defeated
"all the unrighteous projects aimed at them.
"His threats and his barbarities will kindle
"in every bosom, instead of dismay, an in-
"dignation not to be extinguished but by
"his disaster and expulsion." "In provid-
"ing the means necessary, the National Legisla-
"ture will not distrust the heroic and enlight-
"ened patriotism of its constituents. They will
"cheerfully and proudly bear every burden of
"every kind which the safety and honor of the
"nation demand. We see them rushing with
"enthusiasm to the scenes where danger and
"duty call. In offering their blood, they give
"the surest pledge that no other tribute will be
"withheld."

There it is as much patriotism in the country
now as in the Revolution, or in 1812. The
traitors of the South are no more formidable
than were the Tories of the Revolution, who at
one time, aided by the British, had complete
possession of the States of Georgia and the
Carolinas, with an invading army in Virginia;
while, in contrast to the war of 1812, the peo-
ple of the North, and we may say of the Union,
are united as one man.

From "The World," of July 18th.

THE GRAND ADVANCE.—Yesterday, the army near
Washington began its grand advance.
We suppose the main reason why Gen. Scott has been
for two months so doing his place to leave only just
now for an advance of the main body under Mr. De-
Witt's command is the fact of the first day of 1861,
who were badly equipped and ill-served by the main
body, threatening the National Capital. Their defeat and
disgrace is the highest point it can reach before the expedition
of their terms, with any interval left for resting their soldiers and
the victorious progress of Gen. Scott's army. The main body
of the army, as we have seen, was the main body of the
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